

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920

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OF COMMERCE

BULLETIN

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THE CENSUS

POPULATION : SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

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INTRODUCTION.

Statistics as to the number of inhabitants of South Carolina, by counties, municipalities, and other minor civil divisions, without classification as to sex, age, etc., have already been published in a bulletin entitled "Number of Inhabitants, by Counties and Minor Civil Divisions." This bulletin gives detailed statistics in regard to the composition and characteristics of the population. The two bulletins cover all the topics of the population census of South Carolina which are to be presented for counties and small cities. For the state as a whole and for its principal cities, statistics as to marital condition, state or territory of birth, year of immigration, country of birth of parents, mother tongue, inability to speak English, occupations, and ownership of homes will be included in the final reports of the Fourteenth Census.

The greater part of this bulletin consists of five detailed tables (Nos. 9 to 13), which present statistics as to color or race, nativity, parentage, sex, age, school attendance, citizenship, illiteracy, and dwellings and families, for the state, for its counties and cities, and for the wards of Charleston. These are preceded by eight summary tables (Nos. 1 to 8), which reproduce from the detailed tables the more important state and city totals and present certain additional data, particularly in regard to age, together with comparative figures in most cases for one or more previous census years.

Because of the wide differences in characteristics among the various classes of the population, the statistics on each subject are shown according to color or race, and for the white population according to nativity and parentage. Classification according to nativity and parentage has not been deemed necessary for the other races, since nearly all Negroes and Indians

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are natives of native parentage, while nearly all Chinese and Japanese are either foreign born or of foreign parentage.

The white population is divided into four groups: (1) Native, native parentage—that is, having both parents born in the United States; (2) native, foreign parentage—having both parents born abroad; (3) native, mixed parentage—having one parent native and the other foreign born; (4) foreign born. As the second and third classes do not differ greatly in characteristics, they are combined in certain tables; and in some cases all three native classes are combined.

The presentation of statistics on country of birth of the foreign-born white population is made on the basis of the postwar map. Because of the many political changes which have resulted from the war, comparative figures for 1910 for this class of the population by individual European countries are not presented in this bulletin.

Since marked differences often exist between urban and rural communities with respect to the composition and characteristics of their population, the two classes are shown separately in connection with several of the subjects. Urban population, as defined by the Census Bureau, is that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more, the remainder being classified as rural.

The census inquiry as to school attendance was merely as to whether the person enumerated had attended school, college, or any kind of educational institution at any time between September 1, 1919, and the census date, January 1, 1920.

The Census Bureau classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age or over who is unable to write in any language, not necessarily English, regardless of ability to read.

